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mcgill

Vol. 78, No. 21, Wednesday, October 5, 1988

## Daily

English Dept.  
will hold Moyse  
Hall teach-in

by Carol Bethune

After almost two years of waiting, McGill's English Department is planning a Teach-in to speed up renovations on the university theatre.

The Teach-in is being held to inform students and staff about the proposed renovations of Moyse Hall and the delays in getting them started on Thursday October 6 from 10:00 to 12:00 at the Hall.

Moyse Hall is the main theatre space at McGill, with about 400 seats. It is located behind the brown doors in the wall opposite the main entrance of the Arts Building, but many students don't know anything about it because it has been closed for almost two years. The starting date for renovations keeps being changed.

"We've been talking about renovating this hall for ten years," said English Department Chair David Williams.

Plans were made to begin the renovations in April of 1986. The stage was dismantled and the Hall closed at that time. The starting date for renovations was changed to April 1987 after the administration complained of "cash flow problems," but construction did not begin then either.

"Physical Plant just doesn't want to do this project," said Professor Williams. "The most convenient excuse is we don't have the money. Now we have the money so they have to think up other things."

In 1985, Imasco Corporation gave McGill \$250 000 specifically to renovate the Hall. Another \$500 000 came from the Québec government.

Williams now fears the Imasco grant may be withdrawn because of the delays in starting the project.

"It has happened before that the Faculty of Arts has lost important sums of money because nothing ever happened. That's not our fault. We're helpless sitting here waiting for people to spend the money des-

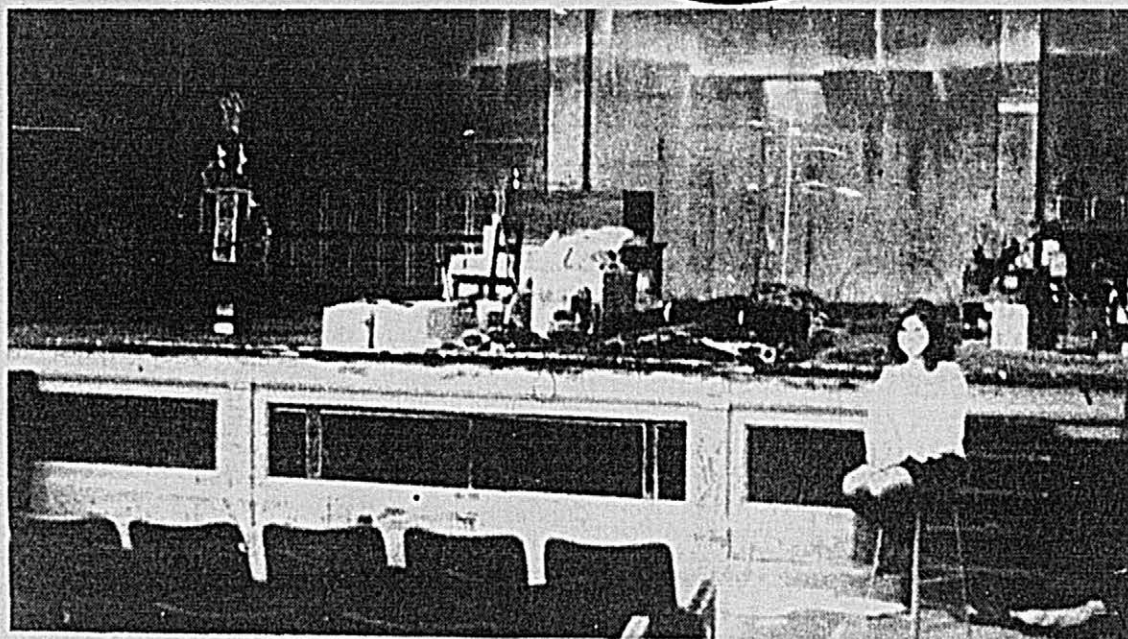
ignated for the Arts Faculty. When things like this happen, donors do tend to want their money back."

On September 29, Sam Kingdon of Physical Plant told Jennifer Harvie, drama student and Executive Director of Tuesday Night Café, that renovations would definitely begin this November.

But on September 28, Howard Mendelssohn, Technical Director of the Drama and Theatre program was told by an employee of Physical Plant that no construction would begin before January 1989 at the earliest.

Kingdon was out of town and not available for comment. His executive assistant said she did not know anything about the project.

"So it's one excuse after another," said Williams. "As far as I'm concerned, they're all contrived. They would rather build



Daily Photo: Heidi Hollinger

Students haven't sat in Moyse Hall for almost two years.

their mail room than build our theatre."

Williams added Thursday's Teach-in is just the first of a series of things that will have to happen to provoke the end of this "ridiculous situation," rather than being its victim.

Meanwhile, the Hall stands unused. Two classes of Drama students will graduate without having used the main theatre.

"It's as important as medical students having labs, or computer science students having computers, and it's disgusting we can't use it," said drama student Stephanie McNamara.

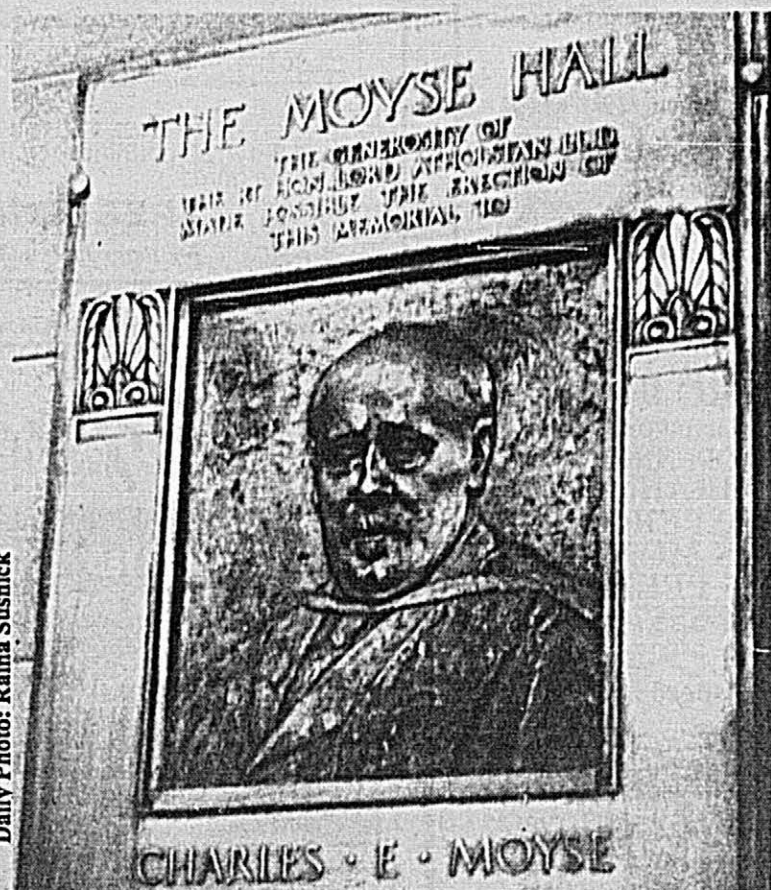
In order to correct the situation, drama students are organizing a group called Act Now to campaign for the renovations to be done.

There is also no workshop to build sets, since they used to be

made on the Moyse Hall stage. A new workshop is part of the planned renovations.

For this year, Physical Plant offered alternate spaces, but none of them were suitable. One of the suggested spaces was an unheated garage that had metal plates on the bottoms of the doors to keep the rats from getting out. It was also infested with cockroaches.

"That's the kind of thing undergrads at McGill are offered," said Prof. Williams. "And they're serious. They would have put a couple continued on pg. 9



Will this man be at the Moyse Hall teach-in?

Protesters withstand  
the elements during  
demo for Soviet Jewsby Daniel Green  
and Michael Colson

Last Sunday, an estimated 1000 protesters marched from Dominion Square to the Soviet Consulate to demand freedom for the millions of Jews living in the Soviet Union.

The cold weather and steady rain were punctuated by chants of "Let my people go" and placards demanding "Freedom for Soviet Jewry."

According to the protesters, Jews in the Soviet Union are denied the opportunity to develop their cultural and religious identity. They also said the act of applying for an exit visa in the Soviet Union is almost a guarantee of government harassment, loss of employment and, in some cases, imprisonment.

"We would like not to have these marches. We would much prefer cultural and religious freedom be granted to Soviet Jews," said Carole Moscovitch, director of the National Committee for Soviet Jewry.

The marchers felt that Glastnost was not enough. According to Martin Penn, Former Executive Director of the National Committee

for Soviet Jewry, something must be done "so as not to let another generation of (Soviet) Jews slip into oblivion."

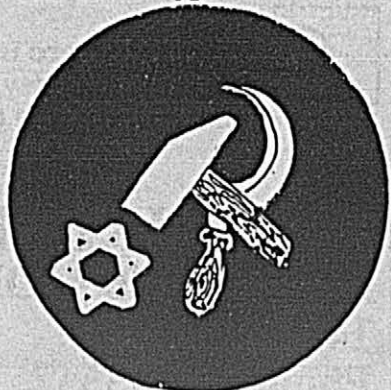
Penn added that the demonstration is not an anti-Soviet protest, but rather a pro-Jewish rally.

But Konstantin Grichtchenko, the Soviet Vice-Consul in Montréal, disputed the claims of the marchers.

"There are no real problems for Soviet Jews," he said, nor are there any "legal problems for studying Judaism now."

Grichtchenko added that there are no real problems for citizens who wish to emigrate.

The keynote speaker at the rally was Dr. Yosef Begun, a Soviet Jew continued on pg. 9



## Québec students protest education funding

## Student strike called

by Susana Béjar

McGill will call a campus-wide general assembly October 20 to decide whether to participate in a three-day student strike called to protest the provincial system of loans and bursaries.

Québec's largest student association, L' Association nationale des étudiantes et étudiants du Québec (ANEEQ), announced the

strike during their congress this past weekend. The strike will be held on September 26, 27, and 28 and another congress will be called September 29 to evaluate whether or not the strike should continue.

McGill was represented at the conference by Students' Society of McGill University (SSMU) VP External Mark Cameron, and SSMU External Affairs committee member John Fox. McGill ab-

stained from voting on a general opinion strike referendum.

SSMU has said it will call a general assembly at McGill to allow students to decide whether or not to participate. At the assembly, the external affairs committee will present their proposal. An featured guest speaker is still to be announced.

Assuming the required 200-per- continued on pg. 9



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MEETING  
TODAY AT 17H30.**

**ERRATUM:**

The article "Past executives re-elected by MUNASA voters" (*Daily*, Oct. 3, 1988) contained two errors: MUNASA is a non-academic staff association, not a union; Allan Youster did not lose to Irene MacArthur in Jan., 1988. He never ran.

The article "The Mac attack and campus computers" (*Daily*, Oct. 3, 1988) should have given the computer lab hours as 9h30-19h30 Monday-Thursday and 9h30-17h00 on Fridays.

The *Daily* regrets the errors.

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PROFESSOR **AMI AYALON** (Tel Aviv University),  
co-editor of *Middle Eastern Contemporary Survey*

**TOPIC:** Arab Journalism and Politics

**TIME:** Wednesday, October 5 at 8:00 p.m.

**PLACE:** McGill University, Leacock Bldg., Rm. 26.

Prof. Ayalon will discuss the influence of the media on political issues in the Arab countries, their role in society and their "rules of the game".

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## Professor refuted on Nicaraguan facts

The September 19th edition of the Montreal Gazette contains an article by Ruth R. Wisse, Professor of Jewish Studies at McGill, which is loaded with misinformation about Nicaragua that must be corrected.

In her article, entitled "Contras may yet change this century's familiar scenario", Wisse attempts to portray the Nicaraguan Revolution of 1979 as yet another example of an idealistic and popular uprising having rapidly degenerated into Communist tyranny. By labelling the Sandinistas an "avowedly Marxist-Leninist group", she cleverly tries to instill fear in the hearts of right-thinking liberal democrats. However, by doing so she conveniently diverts attention from what is actually happening in Nicaragua.

Wisse implies that the Sandinistas followed a Leninist model to establish total control over Nicaragua. History, however, suggests that Nicaragua followed a radically different path from that of the Soviet Union. Lenin was responsible for the establishment of the Cheka, an instrument of state terror. Further, the Soviets repudiated that country's international debt. The Sandinistas, meanwhile, outlawed both capital punishment and torture within their first year of power and respected the 1.6 billion dollar debt amassed by the previous Somoza regime.

One of Lenin's first acts was to forcibly close the elected Constituent Assembly in which the Bolsheviks were outnumbered by the Social Revolutionaries. The Sandinistas, on the other hand, owe their present term in power to the 1984 election. International observers, with the exception of the American team, agreed that the election was a free one.

Since Nicaragua is a multi-party state, unlike the USSR, the Sandinistas have to compete with a number of other parties across the political spectrum. One of these parties is the Communist Party which is often at odds with the Sandinistas.

With regards to economics, Lenin quickly brought the Russian economy under state control with the introduction of War Communism, whereas the Sandinistas have maintained a mixed economy. Wisse claims that the private sector has been repressed, but apparently this has not stopped IBM, Citicorp, Coca-Cola and other multinationals from continuing their operations in Nicaragua. Meanwhile, the International Monetary Fund reports that only 13 per cent of farmland was controlled by the state in 1987.

As for trade, Nicaragua continues to carry on the bulk of its exchanges with Western nations. Western Europe accounts for 37.6 per cent of the country's imports and 52.1 per cent of its exports. The corresponding figures for Nicaraguan trade with Eastern Europe are 18.9 per cent and 3 per cent respectively. The United States would undoubtedly still be Nicaragua's largest trading partner if not for the trade embargo imposed by the Reagan Administration.

One of Wisse's most amusing proclamations is that the Sandinistas have attempted to "replace the Catholic Church with an atheistic church of the poor". Are these the same Sandinistas who have made use of the services of numerous Catholic priests as ministers in their government? When writing the Constitution in 1987, the "atheistic" Sandinistas thought it appropriate to praise those "Christians who, from their faith in God, have committed themselves to struggle for the liberation of the oppressed". Meanwhile in neighboring El Salvador, a nation backed by the US government, Archbishop Romero was murdered in 1980 for his "revolutionary" stance. Just where did she say the Catholic Church was in danger?

Professor Wisse also claims that religious sects have been persecuted. Amnesty International however makes no mention of any such persecution in its annual reports. Clearly she cannot be referring to Protestant groups whose numbers have grown from 3 per cent of Nicaragua's population to 15 per cent in the first three years of Sandanista rule. The Sandanistas even allowed Jimmy Swaggart to preach to a packed stadium in Managua. If only the United States would be so kind to such 'subversives' as the widow of former Chilean president Salvador Allende, Horacia Allende, or Canadian writer, Farley Mowat, who have in the past been banned from entering its borders.

As for the claim that Nicaragua plans to expand its armed forces from 250 000 to 600 000, Wisse has conveniently neglected to mention that the increase constitutes a civil militia — not the regular army. These are reserve forces to be called upon only in cases of national emergency. Interestingly enough, this piece of 'news' was first 'leaked' to the American public last winter, just before the Congress was to vote on a further extension of contra aid. Fortunately, Congress disregarded the Reagan Administration's propagandic ploy and subsequently disallowed the

proposal for military aid to the contras.

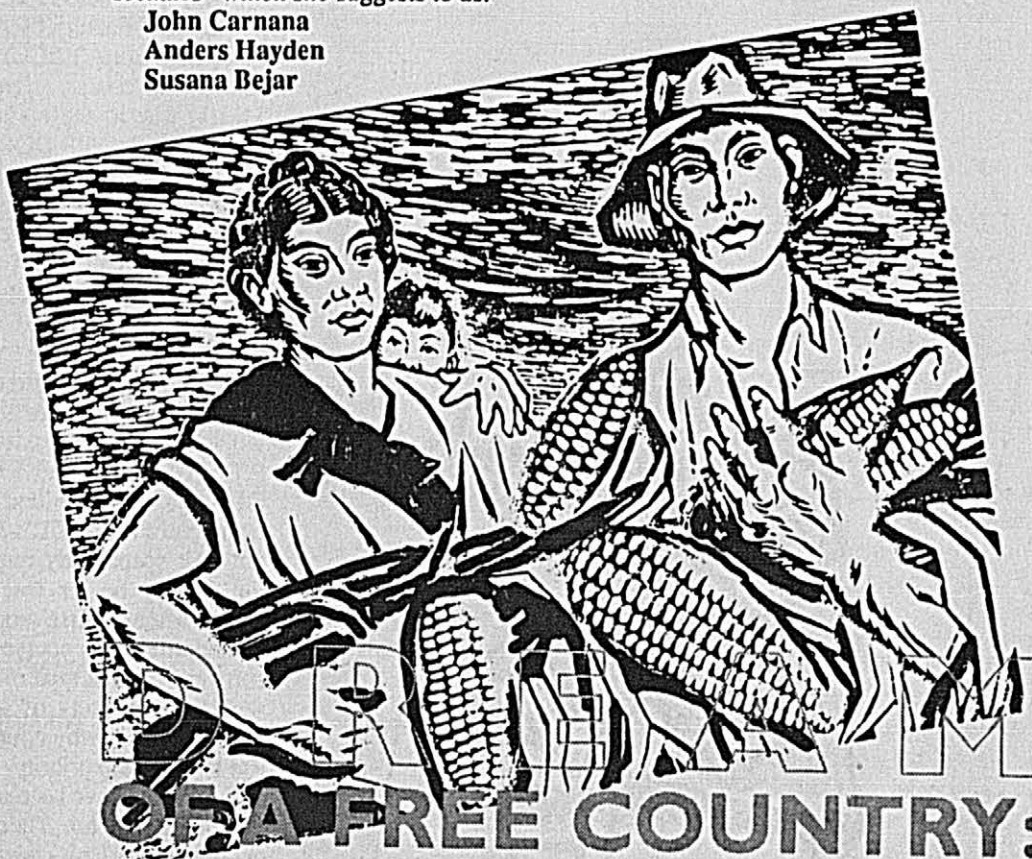
On the topic of human rights, Wisse writes of the "execution of hundreds of peasants, businessmen, and other opponents of the Sandanista regime". Once again Amnesty International makes absolutely no mention of such incidents. Amnesty does report a number of concerns over human rights abuses in Nicaragua, and in this respect the Sandanistas have no clean slate. There are legitimate concerns over the fate of some political prisoners, the wide ranging powers of the State Security Service, the curtailment of *habeas corpus* and the lack of access to prisoners in pre-trial detention. Sandanista abuses, meanwhile, pale in comparison to those committed while Nicaragua was under the bloody rule of General Somoza.

Although the Sandanistas have some ugly blemishes this hardly justifies support for the contras, many of whom were previously members of Somoza's National Guardsmen. The contras have been responsible for the deliberate abduction, torture and killings of many Nicaraguan civilians. In 1983 the CIA provided the contras with a field manual which called for "public neutralization of civilians believed to be collaborating with the Nicaraguan government as well as the selective assassination of local government officials, police and military personnel as a model of use for propagandistic effects". Apparently Wisse thinks that such methods will help "regain the country's political freedom".

Unfortunately it is impossible to regain freedom in Nicaragua since that country has never known freedom before. The Sandanista's despite their flaws, have been incomparably better than past regimes. They have made impressive progress in areas of literacy, health care and land reform. They have given Nicaragua its first genuine free election and have drafted a democratic constitution. Nicaragua does not need more funding for the contras. An end to the war will not only bring relief to the Nicaraguan people, but it will also deprive the Sandanistas of any excuses for human rights abuses.

As for Professor Wisse, she has had to resort to misinformation in order to portray the Sandanistas as perpetuating a pattern of communist tyranny. One would think that a university professor would know better than to continue to portray the world in the cold war logic of black and white. It is this nefarious distortion of reality in Central America and other parts of the world which actually represents the "familiar scenario" which she suggests to us.

John Carnana  
Anders Hayden  
Susana Bejar



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### contributors

Dan Green John Carnana Rob Macfarlane  
Michael Colson Carol Buhane  
Raina Susnick Robin LaBaron  
Anders Hayden Linda Guyulai

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co-ordinating news editor Stephanie Lachowicz  
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Editorial offices: 3480 McTavish, room B-03, Montréal, Québec, H3A 1X9, telephone (514) 398-6784/65

Business Manager: Kim Penney, room B-17, telephone (514) 398-6791

Advertising: Caroline Elie, Boris Shedov, room B-17, telephone (514) 398-6790 Advertising Layout and Design: Mike Sportza

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Hillel invites women between the ages of 18 and 25 to sign up for this practical self-defense course that will be offered over two Sundays, October 23rd and October 30th, from 10h00 to 17h00 at 3460 Stanley Street. This 14-hour course costs \$50 and deadline for registration is Monday, October 17th.

This ACTION course will teach you awareness as a means of avoiding assault plus simple self defense techniques. ACTION is a non-profit organization that was created by a group of female self-defense instructors who had been trained by Wen-do. These women also have received training from the Child Assault Prevention Project (CAP). CAP's sensitive approach to assault prevention played a significant role in shaping ACTION's programming.

ACTION will show you how to deal with harassment and the verbal, physical and sexual assaults you can encounter anywhere. ACTION knows that you can be just as vulnerable to attack at a social event as you can be on the streets on night.

In addition to role playing, you'll learn mental and physical exercise, verbal self-defense, calming techniques, releases and counter-attacks to physical aggression. Discussion topics will include Sexual Assault, Types of Aggression, Legal Rights and Reducing Vulnerability.

So if you want to feel more confident, take ACTION! For more information regarding the programme, call Cynthia at 845-9171.

Hillel ACTION Committee

### If it is Wednesday, then it's French Café

Oyez! Oyez! Brave students and members of the McGill community! Today, Wednesday October 4, McGill-Québec organises the first of the weekly Wednesday coffee meetings *à la française*.

Why? Many McGill students expressed the desire to have an informal gathering where they could practice their french, *pour améliorer sa connaissance de la langue de Molière et de Félix Leclerc*. And McGill-Québec, the association promoting the francophone rights and culture on campus, and working for an increase of contacts, friendships between the anglophones, allophones and francophones at McGill, decided to have one every week. Also, in a time where the knowledge of french is crucial to fully appreciate the warmth and character of Montréal and *La Belle Province*, it is only fair enough to have the opportunity for McGill students to build their french knowledge and abilities in a cozy atmosphere. And also to interrelate more closely with the 28% of francophones at McGill.

Where? At the end of the universe, in a large room called *Salon des Etudiants* (Students Lounge) of Peterson Hall, 3460 McTavish, only two footsteps from the Union building and 42 000 000 kilometers from Venus. When? Every Wednesday, from 4 to 6 PM. For time travellers, don't go before October 4th, our first french meeting *café*.

Every week we have an informal theme. This week's theme: *le cinéma*. All movie lovers are encouraged to come, and discuss about it. If you have questions like "What was the message of 'Le déclin de l'empire américain'?", or any others, come and we will discuss it all. We will have also fun games that will make you practice your french. So, by all means come, even you speak *français un tout petit peu seulement*. It will be also the occasion for you to meet our Ontarian-Spanish-Swiss-Quebecker team.

Bien entendu, tous les francophones sont bienvenus et ces mercredis seront des occasions en or pour nous faire part de vos projets, de vos aspirations de francophones McGilllois.

François Donneur, V-P Administration McGill-Québec (398-6814)

### To the Daily:

A most sincere congratulations to the organizers of the McGill vs. Concordia football game halftime show. Considering the two teams I can't think of a more appropriate display than the United States

Coast Guard band, playing God Bless America. It certainly set my Canadian heart to beating. I only wish Carl Lewis could have made it.

Noel Hulsman  
Arts U3

### To the Daily:

Cindy-Ann Thomas in her article on access to Macintosh computers across campus (Monday, Oct. 3) raised several important questions, but she also has completely misunderstood or chose to seriously misrepresent the structure and functioning of the existing Macintosh facility in the Faculty of Arts Computer Laboratory.

Thomas is correct in pointing out that the Faculty of Arts Computer Laboratory (FACL) gives top priority to course related needs. This is true in the main terminal room, for the MS-DOS personal computer facility as well as in the Macintosh Network room. Had she spoken to me I could have informed her that, in fact, the Laboratory's mandate is instructional. The McGill University Computing Centre supports those terminals in our remote facility precisely because they are for course-related work. Further, the grants from the Principal's Fund and from Apple Canada which permitted the establishment of the FACL's Macintosh network specifically required that the facility be for teaching purposes: actual course work and the development of courseware and software for that type of computer within the Faculty of Arts. That should explain why course related use is given top priority. The alternative would have been not to have the facility at all. There are not enough Macintosh computers nor enough space to allow access at all times to all users. We make no apologies for respecting the terms of reference which established the FACL Macintosh Network nor for the priorities presently in place for the Laboratory. It should also be pointed out that this is the first full semester of operations for the Macintosh facility. Six months ago it did not even exist.

It is easy to say the room should

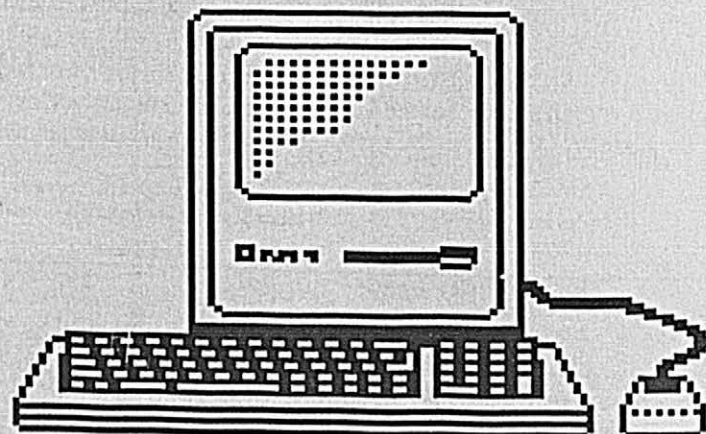
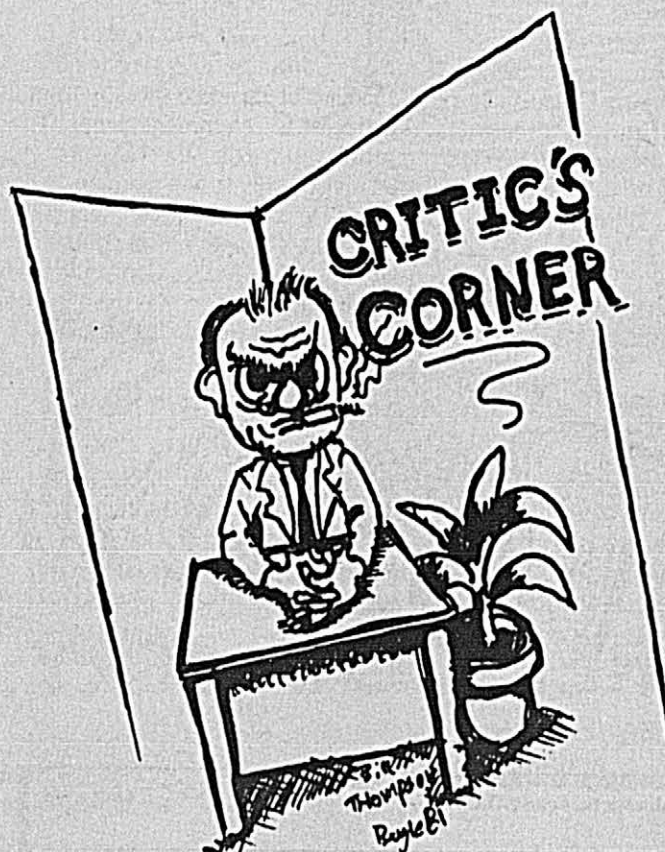
be kept open later in the evenings or earlier in the mornings. The problem is who is going to pay for it. Once again, had Thomas spoken to me I could have shown her our proposals to the faculty of Arts and to the Budget Planning group of the university to provide us with the base-budget to staff the room with student casual employees until 22h00 during the week and at least one day on the weekends. In any case during the semester and in the last two weeks of the semester the entire FACL, including the Macintosh Network, will be open for longer hours. It is interesting to note that last year the Arts Student Society executive voted against providing the FACL with funds that would permit keeping the facilities open longer hours.

The accusation that the available funds are not being stretched in the right direction is offensive in the case of the Macintosh facility for the simple reason that there are no funds explicitly available for the operation of that network room. The base budget of the FACL does not at present contain a single penny for the operations of that Network. User fees, which cannot be charged to course-related use of the facility only cover the costs of printing, paper and some diskettes. The salaries of the Network techni-

cal specialist and the student consultants are being covered from funds made available from course materials fees provided by the faculty of Arts. I do not deny that these conditions often make it difficult for card-holding users to organize their work. However, until more funds, space and equipment are made available, only minor changes based on user suggestions, can be implemented.

During the current academic year, the FACL must service the Mainframe needs of some fifty courses whose enrollments number nearly 1000 students. We have almost 200 users for our 10 MS-DOS machines. At present the FACL Macintosh Network room has 150 users for 20 machines, and it is the only portion of this Laboratory with an expert on duty eight hours per day. The salary for that position, as noted above, comes from course-materials fees and not from the minor contribution made by our user fees. In short, Macintosh users of FACL, particularly those not from the Faculty of Arts, are getting a much better deal than Ms. Thomas would have your readers believe.

Prof. Anthony C. Masi  
Director, Faculty of Arts  
Computer Facility





# Government gives redress to Japanese Canadians

*Forty-six years after the internment of Japanese-Canadians in the Second World War, the federal government has apologized for the suffering inflicted upon them by the state and by their fellow citizens.*

BY LINDA GYULAI

The apology, delivered on September 22 by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, accompanied an announcement of financial compensation. Mulroney's speech was well-received by members of the Japanese Canadian community.

This historic agreement of redress was concluded last month, after four years of negotiations between the federal government and the National Association of Japanese Canadians (NAJC).

Past attempts by Japanese-Canadians seeking recompense in court have failed, leaving nothing to show after the long and expensive procedure. Through this agreement, Japanese Canadians will at least receive a payment of recognition.

The symbolic redress will give \$21 000 to individual victims who were alive before 1942, as well as those born between 1942 and March 1, 1949, when the War Measures Act, under which the mass internments and deportations occurred, was rescinded.

Another \$24 million will go toward the creation of a Canadian Race Relations Foundation to foster racial harmony, and \$12 million will be granted to the Japanese Canadian community through the NAJC. The NAJC will also be provided with \$3 million for their assistance in the administration of redress throughout its implementation. Application forms will have to be designed and sent out to potential recipients before payment is made.

Along with the financial redress, the government will consider applications from individuals of Japanese ancestry who want to clear the names of those convicted of violations under the War Measures Act or the National Emergency Transitional Powers Act.

Applications will also be considered to "grant citizenship to persons of Japanese ancestry still living, who were expelled from Canada or had their citizenship revoked during the period 1941 to 1949, and to their living descendants."

Audrey Kobayashi, Québec President of the NAJC, said the promised compensation and the apology "represent justice", and "express the serious nature of the losses suffered by Japanese Canadians."

The compensation will barely cover the material losses suffered by

Japanese Canadians, whose homes and businesses were confiscated and sold by the government during the war.

Internment Victim Kathleen Hayami said, "some people say, '\$21 000; that's a lot of money, you're rich,' but they are mistaken. These people don't understand what was done to Japanese Canadians. We lost our property, our businesses and we were deprived of a standard of living."

Throughout the war, almost 4 000 people of Japanese ancestry were deported to Japan, about 2 000 of whom were Canadian-born. As well, an estimated \$11.5 million of Japanese Canadian property was seized and sold for \$5.4 million. These proceeds paid for the internment.

Since the internment, the original value of losses suffered by Japanese Canadians has increased to an exorbitant amount, making it impossible for the victims ever to be completely compensated for their losses. Japanese Canadians have been left with no option but to accept whatever compensation is offered.

*"It's a symbolic gesture on the part of the government, but it comes too late for those victims who have already died."*

According to Akira Namba, who was interned during the war, "This is not a question of a just amount of money, it's a symbolic amount. But one dollar, instead of \$21 000, could be symbolic, too." The acknowledgement and the official apology were more important to Namba since "no amount of money will ever pay for the abrogation of rights and the hurt experienced."

Kobayashi agreed, explaining that the compensation explicitly recognizes that Japanese Canadians did nothing wrong during the Second World War.

Hayami said, "It's a symbolic gesture on the part of the government, but it comes too late for those victims who have already died."

According to Neil Drabkin, special

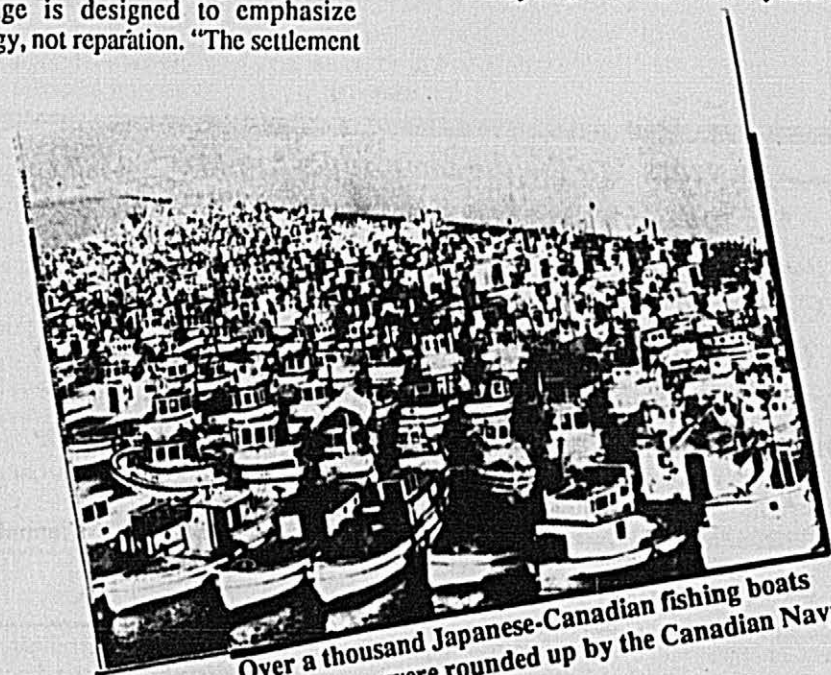
assistant to Multiculturalism Minister Gerry Weiner, "The government did what the community wanted it to. The package was hammered out in terms of the needs of the community," he added, "The Canadian-Japanese community is thrilled with the package."

Drabkin said the government package is designed to emphasize apology, not reparation. "The settlement

settlement has been in the works since the beginning of the term."

Kobayashi, who helped arrange the terms of the settlement, said, "if the government chooses to use it to get the most mileage, let them, as long as it serves justice in the end."

Hayami, who was twelve years old



Over a thousand Japanese-Canadian fishing boats were rounded up by the Canadian Navy.

was never intended to compensate them for material losses—it is a symbolic redress," he said. "These people have not made legal claims (for property). Those claims will be dealt with by a court of law."

In the House of Commons, Mulroney declared, "for more than forty years, Canada has carried a stain on its reputation. It is our duty to put things right."

Mulroney believes the country's reputation has been cleansed, but he cannot erase the memory of five decades of government inaction and hesitancy, which lasted four years into his own term.

Pierre Trudeau's attempt to resolve the internment issue led to his trip to Japan, where he apologized for the treatment of Japanese Canadians. Yet of the 22 000 victims, 17 000 were Canadian citizens.

"That was a stupid thing to do," said Namba. "The people who were interned were not Japanese, they were Canadian."

Hayami said, "Trudeau didn't study the situation or understand. It was ridiculous to go to Japan to apologize when it was Canadians who suffered, not the Japanese."

According to Weiner, "This government's (the Conservatives') official acknowledgement of the injustices done to Japanese Canadians serves notice to all Canadians that the excesses of the past are condemned and that the principles of justice and equality in Canada are reaffirmed."

Although Mulroney has kept his 1984 election promise of compensating the Japanese Canadians, the package has been released just before an election call.

"It's a campaign ploy," said Hayami. "But all politicians do this, so I guess if some good comes out of this, it's alright."

Other members of the Japanese Canadian community also disregard the timing of the announcement. "There's no question that this move has political implications," said Namba. "But anything that happens in Canada is politically motivated."

Drabkin said the timing of the deal is "certainly not" related to the election campaign. "You can't equate any activity of the government to an election. The

when the government moved her family to a camp in Mocar Valley, recalled the experience of internment.

"We weren't allowed any newspapers, radios or contact with the outside world," she said, "and there were no proper schools so children were deprived of an education at the camps."

Many were submitted to harsh manual labour for wages of 25 cents an hour to feed their families. "But since bread cost 20 cents a loaf, many people found it too much to afford," said Hayami.

Mistrust of the Japanese Canadians during World War II hit its peak after the attack on Pearl Harbour in December 1941. Japanese Canadians were required to register with the RCMP, and public hysteria led to vandalism, arson, and ostracization.

Then, on February 24, 1942, began the evacuation of 22 000 of the 23 000 Canadians of Japanese ancestry from the west coast to internment camps. Their removal, under the War Measures Act, was indiscriminate and thorough. Many of the evacuees were second generation Canadians. The internment contravened the rules of the Geneva Convention. The government claimed that the Japanese Canadians were only being 'detained' for several years.

Early this summer, the War Measure Act was replaced by legislation which "limits exceptional measures to no more than is absolutely necessary for the safety and security of the country."

The redress agreement has set a precedent for other groups, such as Ukrainian Canadians, who were also repressed under the War Measures Act, and who are also entitled to redress.

"The government and the people of Canada should make the effort to be just to all citizens—no one should be kicked around," said Namba. "But no ethnic groups were treated the way Japanese Canadians were treated."

Kobayashi said, "There's a strong case for the compensation of other groups, but they shouldn't be compensated just because Japanese Canadians are." The agreement, he said, is significant because it "sets some very important precedents in relation to honouring human rights."



# Mexican elections: era of change

*Fifty years ago the the main square of Mexico City, the zocalo, was the scene of massive rallies in support of the Mexican government, led by Lazaro Cardenas, and its nationalization of Mexican oil fields. This year the zocalo has seen massive rallies led by Cuauhtemoc Cardenas, son of Lazaro Cardenas, against the government and the party his father was instrumental in founding.*

ROBIN LABARON

Lazaro Cardenas built the foundations of Mexican politics of the last fifty years. But the recent elections of July 1988 in which Cuauhtemoc Cardenas played a crucial role, may be the beginning of a new era in Mexican politics.

These developments have their roots in the Mexican Revolution.

## Mexico and the revolution

Revolutionary violence broke out in Mexico around 1910. For over thirty years Mexico had been ruled by Porfirio Diaz, a dictator who had brought stability to Mexico after decades of turmoil. Diaz presided over a rapid modernization of the economy and the growth of both foreign ownership and the holdings of large landowners.

The tensions created by these economic changes, and by uncertainty as to who would succeed Diaz, led to armed insurrection by certain elements of the economically deprived masses. When Diaz was disposed of, bitter fighting broke out between the revolutionary factions. Some of these factions were no more than local generals with armed followers seeking to control a region or to enrich themselves, while other groups supported members of the old aristocracy.

The two largest factions were identified by their common political viewpoints as much as the desire for immediate personal gain. These two factions were the followers of Emiliano Zapata in the south, fighting for agrarian reform and a redistribution of large landholdings among the peasantry, and the followers of Alvaro Obregon from the north.

Obregon came from the semi-Americanized state of Sonora, and he saw the future of Mexico as lying in rapid industrialization, and in large, modern commercial farming. By 1920 the faction from the north had emerged as the strongest in the country, and it set about consolidating its control over the hundreds of regional 'generals' who had come to power during the years of fighting.

The influence of Zapata was evident in a new Mexican constitution with radical articles calling for the nationalization of state resources, redistribution of land among the poor, and limits on the size of property.

In practice, however, the government ignored the new articles of the constitution. Instead, they concentrated on estab-

lishing new large farms and industry, although it did distribute some land. Within fourteen years corruption had set in, and the foreign interests were making a comeback under the protection of the state.

## Cardenas the old

Under such conditions a new coalition emerged from within the government. Led by Lazaro Cardenas, a charismatic revolutionary general turned politician, it called for an enforcement of the neglected articles of the constitution.

Cardenas came to power in 1934 and purged the old leadership. Highly sympathetic to the needs of the poor, particularly the peasantry, he set about organizing a massive redistribution of land. In doing so he encroached upon many vested interests that had emerged during the revolution.

To defeat these interests, mass support was vital and Cardenas set to work building a strong coalition of workers, peasant groups and army members to protect the government. This coalition was later transformed into a single party, the Party of the Mexican Revolution. Always popular with the masses, Cardenas' prestige reaching its zenith with the expropriation and nationalization of foreign owned oil companies, an action which with his agrarian reform earned him a permanent place in Mexican history, and in the hearts of many Mexicans.

*When the ballots were finally cast on July 6, it was evident that this election was not a usual one. Both the excitement generated by the Cardenas candidacy and the repeated promises of honest elections from the government were leading to unprecedented interest in the elections.*

By 1940 the party was strong enough to win the presidential elections, amidst numerous allegations of fraud. This electoral victory was the last step in the establishment of the power of the PRM. In 1946 the name of the party was changed to the Institutional Revolutionary Party, the change in nomenclature clearly indicating that the party was there to stay. For the next fifty years the monopoly of power of the PRI was not effectively challenged, and shifts in the power of different groups within Mexico took place within the party.

The first of these shifts was a resurgence of the power of business. This shift was typified by younger and more modern businessmen, in contrast to the landed aristocracy of the pre-revolutionary period.

The influence of the peasantry, on the other hand, declined. Once the PRI had successfully emerged as the undisputed ruler of Mexico the peasantry was needed only to rubber-stamp the party during elections. Without sufficient political or economic clout the peasantry's importance in the state waned.

Organized labour, unlike the peasantry, retained a powerful voice within the PRI, although non-unionized labour was not represented. Labour experienced a period of turbulence, as various factions competed for controls of the unions. The struggle was finally resolved with Fidel Vazquez and his supporters emerging as the dominant influence among organized labour. Velasquez was, and is to this day, supportive of the capitalist system, and sought to protect the interests of the unionized workers while discouraging notions such as class struggle and socialist ideology.

In response to these shifts in influence the government returned to the policies rapid industrialization and large scale production originally pursued in the twenties by the northerners, and set aside only by Cardenas' government. The result was a growth in the disparity of income between the business elite and the poorer workers and marginal farmers, despite some social programs in such fields as education and health care, and the distribution of some lands to the poor. A middle class of relatively well-off workers, professionals and bureaucrats remained small. Urbanization increased dramatically, as peasants unable to sustain themselves on the land migrated to the cities in search of work.

Under such social conditions, tensions began to grow. In 1968, the year of the Mexico City Olympics, students and the left were particularly active in their opposition to the government, provoking a severe official reaction. During one

demonstration in October, 1968, the government ordered the army to fire on demonstrators, many of whom were killed.

This incident, more than anything, demonstrated just how precarious the stability of the nation was. The government's response to social unrest was a massive outburst of public spending and nationalist rhetoric designed to rally the masses back behind the PRI. The public

the late 1970s aggravated the problems of rapid urbanization, and caused a huge increase in the corruption already endemic to the Mexican system. The government's other response to social pressure was to open the electoral system to encourage legal opposition.

At first, this limited opening of the political system did not seem very important, in view of the PRI's domination of the country and the improbability of it relinquishing power. The left was fragmented into many tiny parties, none of which seemed able to gather a large following. The right-wing National Action

Party, the PAN, did somewhat better, receiving support in the more industrialized north among upper and middle class voters disenchanted with the PRI. The PAN won the mayoralties of several important cities throughout the seventies, and it was widely assumed that it had won more victories than it was officially credited with, perhaps even the governorships of several states. However, the PAN was also beset with internal rivalries, and its national support never rose above 14 per cent nationally. Thus, the PRI continued to govern almost unopposed for another twelve years.

Then, in 1982, the Mexican government was forced by rising interest rates to recognize that the foreign debts it had acquired during the seventies had become almost too massive to deal with. In the summer of 1982 it succeeded in making the international community realize this too.

The third world debt crisis became an international issue overnight. Inside Mexico the government responded to inflation and the necessity of debt servicing with traditional austerity measures: devaluations, budget cuts, and the raising of interest rates.

These measures in turn precipitated a social crisis, as living standards of the poor and middle classes fell. Discontent with the government increased, and elections in northern states, in which the PAN was widely assumed to be the victor, but in which PRI candidates were credited with victory, were protested more and more vehemently.

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## FEATURE

his discontent would translate support for opposition candidates in presidential elections. Many held a deep-rooted cynicism about both the ruling party and the opposition. One young Mexican voter expressed his cynicism when she said, "The PRI is corrupt, and the none of the other parties is worth voting for. The only thing I can do is spoil my ballot."

As the new political alliances for a political breakthrough began to appear, the opposition began to appear more favorable with the defection of Carlos Cardenas, son of Lázaro Cardenas, from the ranks of the PRI.



Cardenas had originally tried to lead a faction to dominance within the party, but when this failed in the mid-1980s, he broke with the party, carrying a large amount of supporters with him.

Established politician with his own political clique, Cardenas was supported by several left-wing parties in his bid for the presidency, which banded together with Cardenas' original supporters to form the National Democratic Front (Frente Democrático Nacional).

His family name was also important in his rise.

Cardenas was from this former from Michoacan said. "He was a very good man, and his son is a bad man."

One of the leftist parties, the Mexican Socialist Party, under the leadership of Heberto Castillo, joined an alliance. Some of the Mexican socialists also disapproved of Cardenas.

"He made some very bad mistakes that were not widely respected," said a professor at the National University in Mexico City in 1987.

Later in the economics ministry, Cardenas said that "Some people are even saying the Cardenas candidacy is just a ploy by the PRI to neutralize the opposition."

By June of 1988 however, it was obvious that Cardenas was attracting an unprecedented following for an opposition party, and Castillo withdrew his candidacy in favor of Cardenas, raising political tensions ever further. The right, represented chiefly by the PAN, was also hoping for unprecedented support.

Both Cardenas and Castillo had similar platforms: nationalization, wage increases for workers and stricter enforcement of laws limiting foreign ownership. Internationally, they called for a debtors cartel and a repudiation of the foreign debt. The PAN, conversely, advocated reducing government ownership and allowing the private sector to participate in the energy and the petroleum industry and the banking system. It attacked the corruption of the PRI and called for a reduction of the bureaucracy.

generated by the Cardenas candidacy and the repeated promises of honest and transparent elections from the government were leading to unprecedented interest in the elections.

For months rumours had been rife, even among PRI, that the left was going to receive massive support, even if it was also generally accepted that the PRI would not relinquish power under any circumstances. One younger member of the economics ministry related a rumour making the rounds in February that the governor of Morelos believed Cardenas already had the support of half the inhabitants of his state, with the PRI and the PAN splitting the remainder of the vote. Throughout the campaign, the newspapers closely allied with the government kept up a running assault on Cardenas, and on the eve of the election his campaign director was murdered.

As the results began to come in it was clear that Cardenas did indeed have massive support. Both rural and urban poor appear to have supported the FDN, along with Indians and a significant section of the working class. The PAN also did better than ever before, mostly in the north, and in urban areas.

With the final results still not in, Cardenas claimed a plurality of about 40 per cent of the vote, giving Salinas de Gortari 37 to 38 per cent and the PAN 20 per cent. When the official figures were finally released the PRI was given 51.36 per cent, the FDN 31.12 per cent and the PAN 17.07 per cent. The PRI majority in the chamber of deputies was reduced to a few members, and for the first time opposition members were elected to the senate.

#### After the elections

Despite the PRI's record low level of support, though, there were widespread allegations that it had committed fraud. The opposition vehemently protested Salinas de Gortari's legitimacy and the leaders of both the PAN and the FDN, particularly Cardenas, promised to continue legal protests of the election results. The PAN organized a blocking of the highways leading into the US for a few days immediately postdating the elections, and Cardenas promised demonstrations.

However, even if the PRI did commit fraud, it does not necessarily follow that it did not win the election, but only that it did not win that psychologically important absolute majority.

As things stand, the PRI is still firmly in control of Mexico. Whether it will remain firmly in control, or whether Mexico is in the transition to a genuine multi-party democracy will depend both on the PRI and on the opposition.

The PAN has a long history, and considerable internal cohesiveness. However, it may have a limited electoral appeal, even if the system is further democratized. The PAN is often accused of having close ties with American business, a link inconducive for receiving the support of a populace traditionally distrustful of Yankee imperialism. On the other hand, the appeal of the traditional Christian element of the PAN's platform may offset the disadvantage of ties with the north.

The left will face its chronic problem of internal unity. The FDN is composed of four smaller parties, and is in addition temporarily allied with the PMS. Of the four parties, two have been satellite parties of the PRI in the past, supporting PRI candidates, an history which may not be acceptable to many committed leftists on a long-term basis. One of these small

parties, the Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution, was described in a prominent Mexico City left-wing newspaper as 'the least clean part of the PRI'.

And now that the immediate challenge of the election is over Cardenas may have considerably more difficulty retaining inter-party unity. Whether he can maintain that unity, and restructure the FDN into a viable party will be a crucial factor in Mexican politics in the years to come.

The election may also alter the internal balance of power within the PRI. Fidel Velasquez, the boss of the labour wing of the PRI, opposed the candidacy of Salinas de Gortari, and the two have had strained relations in the past. With labour voting for Cardenas on a large scale, Velasquez may have his influence diminished considerably within the party. Already there has been anger from the PRI's labour block, as its candidates were not elected to certain posts. A diminution in the role of labour within the PRI could lead to the PRI being more strongly allied to the right. PRI members will also have to adjust to the fact that a PRI nomination is no longer tantamount to electoral victory, a fact that caused much anger during the July elections.

The election may also have international repercussions. Mexico holds a prominent place among Latin American nations, being a member of the Group of Eight, the Contadora group, and other organizations. Mexican governments have often defied the US in Central America and the Caribbean, by recognizing Castro's government and providing oil to the Sandinistas during the early 80's. The existence of strong and organized pressure from the left may push the PRI to take a more radical stance.

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*Whatever the international implications, however, the structure of Mexican politics will never be the same, and for this reason alone the July elections will be seen as a landmark in Mexican history.*

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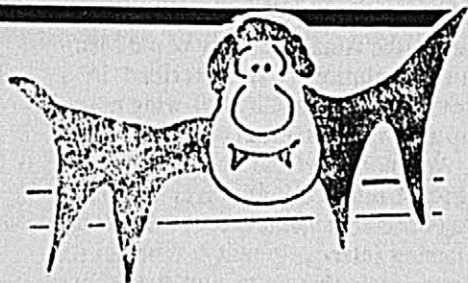
There is also talk of the 'Cardenas effect', the realization that conventional debt deals have strained the political mood throughout Latin America almost to the breaking point. By the end of 1988 Mexico will owe the foreign community \$US 16.1 billion, more than two thirds of its expected trade revenue. Under such conditions a call for repudiation of the debt is highly attractive, and may be used for political advantage by opposition groups in other countries with debt problems.

As Jose Luis Vallarta, consul-general at the Mexican consulate in Montreal pointed out, such a stance for a government in power could entail dangers for the country reneging its debt.

"The PRI," he said, "advocates responsibility on the part of both creditors and debtors, and seeks a negotiated solution."

Whether or not internal pressure will force the government to revise this position remains to be seen. Whatever the international implications, however, the structure of Mexican politics will never be the same, and for this reason alone the July elections will undoubtedly be seen as a landmark in Mexican history.





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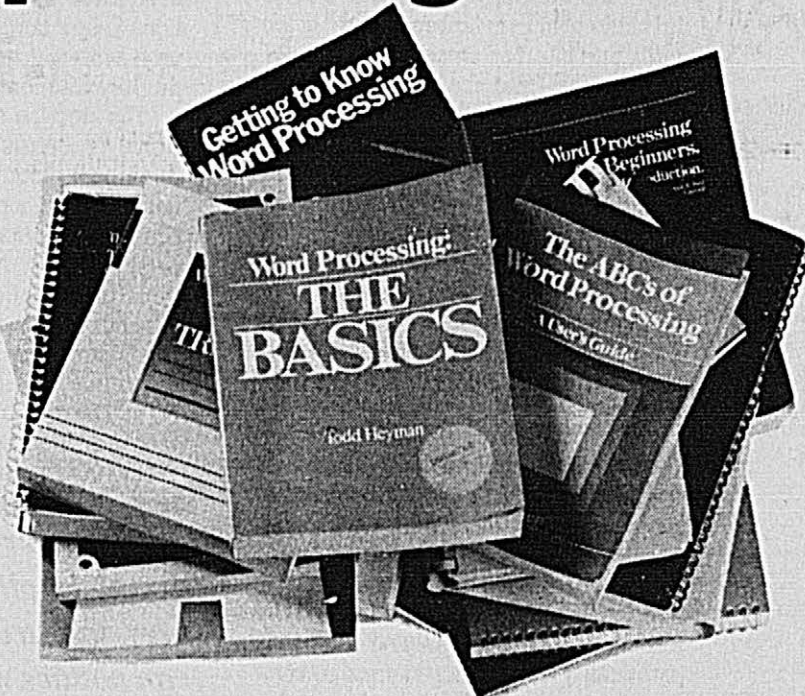
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## Headless IDs cause problems

ST. JOHN'S (CUP) — Memorial University administrators have unilaterally cut photos from identification cards, leaving the student council fuming over the lack of consultation.

And councillors are frantically trying to find other ways of properly identifying students.

"It has been rumoured for some time that this would happen," said council President Paul Smith. "But we assumed there would be some discussions on the matter. There were none. We were simply told that the decision had been made."

Smith said the old cards served as both proof of age and student status for entry to the Memorial pub. They also helped properly identify voters on election day.

Carson Leonard, the director of General Student Services, said the move was not a purely economic one, although he admitted that the \$20,000 the university is saving played a part in the decision. He also said large numbers of forged

identification cards convinced administrators not to bother with photographs.

Newfoundland liquor laws require picture I.D. as proof of age, and students were allegedly changing birth dates on the cards.

"We're still not sure what all of the ramifications of these new cards are," Smith said, "but we can see a

lot of problems arising for students who are trying to obtain student aid, bus passes and so on. This is making things more difficult than they need be."

Administrators are planning to introduce a completely new identification card system in 1989. The cards will have a magnetic strip.

## ... Soviet Jewry

continued from pg. 1

who was denied an exit visa for 17 years, nine of which were spent in prison on charges of treason.

Begun, released in February of 1987, told the protesters, "Every man, every woman, every nationality has the right to learn of their heritage—Soviet Jews are deprived of this right."

Professor Irwin Cotler, from the McGill Faculty of Law, enumerated several crucial points which

would help improve the rights of Soviet Jews. These include a significant and sustained increase in emigration; a resolution of thousands of cases of family reunification; a general release of political prisoners; protection of religious and social rights; and an end to both state-sponsored and locally organized anti-semitism.

Brent Lokash, a McGill student who recently returned from the Soviet Union, said that the internal situation is improving.

"Jews are not raided as much and when they apply for an exit visa they do not necessarily lose their jobs. However, they are restricted in terms of religion and they are still not allowed to leave," he said.

A message from Prime Minister Brian Mulroney read at the rally, noted that while some progress had been made, "Canada continues to urge the USSR to observe its international obligations."



## ... Moyse Hall teach-in

continued from pg. 1

of space heaters in the place and put the students in there."

Drama students are not alone in being shortchanged. Other student groups such as Savoy Society and James McGill Productions have had to rent other spaces for their productions, at far higher costs. Revenue for Drama productions has decreased since students must use the much smaller Morrice Hall.

The Hall is also important to all McGill students, who lose the opportunity to see plays in the main theatre, at a lower price than comparable theatre anywhere else in Montréal, according to drama students.

The greater Montréal community is also suffering because Moyse Hall is not in use. McGill theatre is an important cultural resource for Anglophone Montreal-

ers. Williams said he has been told from outside the university that some of the best drama in Montréal is done in the McGill English department. It is one of the biggest community services McGill provides, he added.

But Williams feels the future of drama at McGill is seriously threatened by the continued delay in the renovations to Moyse Hall.

"If we can't soon solve the problem of Moyse Hall we have to begin to imagine what would happen to a drama program with no theatre. It doesn't take me long to imagine what happens."

"But behind this question is a larger one," Williams said. "That question is, 'How much of the resources of the university do undergraduates have a right to expect?' I think we only answer that by testing individual cases like this one."

## EVENTS

**Black Students' Network:** General Meeting. 18h00, Union 401, ISA Lounge.

**McGill Québec:** McGill Québec vous invite, étudiants et étudiantes de McGill, à la Version française, tous les mercredis, de 16h00 à 18h00, au salon des étudiants du Pavillon Peterson; 3460, rue McTavish.

**University Press Club:** Book Launching, 1240 Drummond, 18h30. This book is by a World War II Canadian P.R. representative.

**McGill Film Society:** *The man who knew too much* U.K. 1934 (84 min.) Dir: A. Hitchcock. FDA Auditorium, 20h00, FREE.

**McGill Law Students' Association:** "Party Law '89" at Rockefeller, 2022A Stanley St. (corner of de Maissonneuve), 21h00. "Bib Bash!". Tickets \$3.00 at Sadies III (Chancellor Day Hall); \$4.00 at the door. Beer \$1.50; Shooters 3 for \$5. For information call 398-6966.

**Michael Dukakis Rally and Open House.** Webster Hall, 4615 de Maissonneuve at Landsdowne. Sponsored by Americans in Canada for Dukakis and Democrats Abroad. Absentee voter forms, light music and snacks; short speeches. For information call 288-3896.

**Uhuru Na Utamu:** Activities Meeting. Union 425/426. 16h00-17h30.

**McGill Curling Club:** Can you Curl? Whether you can or not, come to the club's first meeting in Union 310 at 16h30. Free instructional sessions are slated for October 11, 12 and 14. Call Patrick Rioux at 933-3156 or Brian Athaide at 848-0658.

**NDP McGill:** General Meeting, including Executive elections. Union 302, 16h30. Everyone is welcome.

**Development and Peace:** Meeting, Union B10, 16h30-17h30. All welcome.

**Entrepreneurs Club:** This all new club has its second meeting in Bronfman 426 at 18h00. Elections for executive positions will be held. Come and see one of McGill's fastest growing clubs.

**McGill Legal Aid Clinic:** The McGill legal Aid Clinic is seeking direct funding through a Student Initiated Referendum. Students interested in helping out are invited to attend our first meeting. We need your support. 13h00, Union 302. For more information call 398-6792.

**Classical Music Night:** Featuring John Kavanagh: viola da gamba and Emily Burton: cello. Admission \$4.00. 20h00, at the Hillel House, 3460 Stanley.

**McGill Ski Team:** General Meeting. COTC lounge in the gym.

**McGill Foster Parents:** General meeting. If you're interested in Third World development problems. Big Sister/ Big Brother programmes. All welcome. For more information call 398-6819.

**Tools for Peace:** Information table on Nicaragua. Bring a notebook for a Nicaraguan schoolchild while you're at it. 11h00-14h00, Union Lobby.

**In support of a no-vote in the Chilean referendum:** all are invited to a gathering at the Cafetière, 4837 Parc. Short wave broadcasts of the referendum results and forthcoming news will begin at 19h00.

## ... student strike called

continued from pg. 1

son quorum is achieved, it will be up to students to decide what roll McGill will play in the strike.

At last year's general assembly on underfunding quorum was lost. If the same happens this year, the ultimate say will rest upon whatever decision is passed by the SSMU council.

Cameron said, "We support

ANEEQ's demands, and I think that their strategy is fairly good, but I don't think they are going to get many universities to participate in a three day strike."

The provincial strike was supported mainly by Québec CEGEPs. Only the University of Québec at Montréal (UQAM) voted in favour of the strike, and according to Cameron, even they aren't sure whether or not they will actually take part in the action.

Cameron said the External Affairs committee recommends not going along with the strike and instead participating in a protest campaign. The protest campaign would include picketing the liberal convention on October 29 and letter writing.

Last August, presented an ultimatum to Minister of Education Claude Ryan, to initiate reforms to the loans and bursaries or deal with wide spread student action.

# JOIN THE DAILY



PHOTOGRAPHER'S  
MEETING  
COME  
LENSES  
AND  
ALL  
UNION B-03  
18h30

JOIN THE  
DAILY

PHOTOGRAPHER'S  
MEETING  
COME  
LENSES  
AND  
ALL  
UNION B-03  
18h30

**MILTON PARK COMMUNITY CHURCH**  
(Presbyterian)

Extends an invitation to Worship.

Place: Presbyterian College Chapel

3495 University

Time: 10:00 a.m.

For Information Contact:

Wayne McIntosh (Minister)

Telephone: 684-7489



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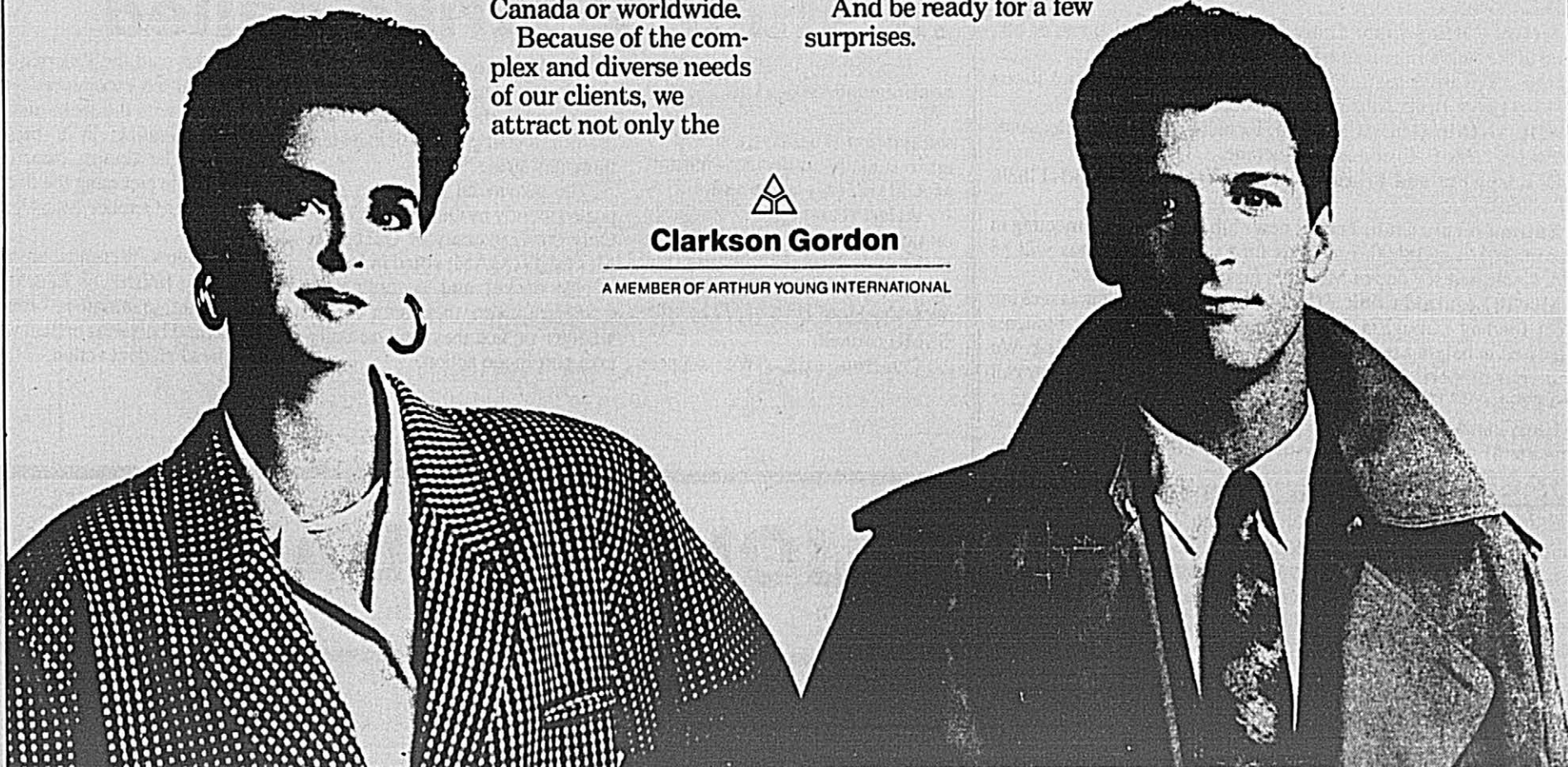
For more reasons why Clarkson Gordon should top your list of career considerations, talk with our recruiters who will be on campus October 21 and 22.

And be ready for a few surprises.



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# CLASSIFIEDS

Ads may be placed through the Daily business office, room B-17, Union Building, 9h00 - 15h00. Deadline is 14h00 two weekdays prior to date of publication.

McGill students: \$3.00 per day; \$7.00 for 3 consecutive days. McGill Faculty and Staff: \$4.00 per day; \$2.00 per day for more than 3 consecutive days. All others: \$4.50 per day. There is a 25 word limit. There will be a charge of 25¢ for each word over the limit. Boxed ads are available at \$4.00 per ad per day - no discounts on boxing. **EXACT CHANGE ONLY PLEASE.**

The Daily assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damage due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The Daily reserves the right not to print any classified ad.

## 341 - APTS., ROOMS, HOUSING

Sublet bright cute 3 1/2, great location, interesting layout e.g. not your basic box, available immediately. 636-4744 (mornings).

Apartment to share - 3 bedrooms, 2 balconies, fridge + stove, washer + dryer - 185/Month. Only ten minutes by bus to downtown. If interested please contact Jose at 488-4642.

BEAUTIFUL 4 1/2 TO SHARE. Big, sunny, fabulous location, 30 seconds to Villa Maria metro, 24 bus. Good shopping. Quiet, non-smoking female please. Cathy, 481-2087 after 6 pm.

4 1/2 to share, Cote-des-Neiges, the new ghetto. \$285/mo., including heat. 274-6664.

4 1/2, renovated, brand new hard wood floors. Best offer between \$500 - \$600, all utilities included! Visit daily 8:30-12. 470 Prince arthur or phone for appt, 481-8870.

Cozy bright private top floor 3 1/2 with brand new hardwood floors. Suit one person looking for old fashioned charm 2 minutes from campus or R.V.H. \$395, very negotiable includes all utilities. 470 Prince Arthur - 8:30 12 noon daily. 481-8870.

Sherbrooke at Hutchinson; large, brand new one bedroom; top floor, skylight, elevator, indoor garage, quiet; option to buy if desired; \$800 monthly - immediate. 656-3832.

## 350 - JOBS

Bartenders - Get yourself a very lucrative part-time job. The master school of bartending offers training courses and placement service. 2021 Peel Street (Peel Metro). 849-2828. (Student Discounts)

Opportunity for part-time sales reps with Background in Social Sciences and Humanities. Sales experience an asset. Excellent commissions, 281-7985.

Talk your way into money as a teleconferencing operator - no experience necessary. Bilingual required, outgoing personality preferred. PT/FT shifts. Call Yvanna: 935-4733.

Part-time work; flexible hours. Direct telemarketing for a Financial Service Company (Insurance). \$6.00 per hour. Please call after 6 p.m. at 738-0255.

Automatic parking: looking for part-time/full-time cashier, M/F \$5/hour, responsible. Call 282-1080.

Computer typist with access to "Framework" word processing system required to type revised, book length manuscript. Prof. W. Wees, 398-6590.

## 354 - TYPING SERVICES

Success to all students. Theses, Term papers, Resumes, 19 years of experience. Rapid Service. 7 days a week. \$1.50 double spaced. IBM. On McGill campus, Peel St., CALL Paulette Vegneault 288-9638.

One-Day-Service. B Commerce background. Editing if required. Quality work. Excellent presentation. Improved grade guaranteed. Skilled with words. Electronic Memorywriter. Academic papers, C.V's These. 340-9470.

RESULT RESUMES: 17 year proven job-finder. Quality IBM processing-print, in depth consulting, free sample. Also student paper orientating: Tutoring, editing, consulting, typing. 488-5694.

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I will gladly and expertly type your theses, papers, resumes, etc. Twenty years experience, over one thousand theses typed. Bilingual, fast accurate. Reasonable prices. 284-9330.

Word processing. Desktop Publishing, term papers, theses on laser printer. Bursary loan forms, rush jobs. Inquire about club membership. Near University 861-6767 anytime.

Word processing of handwritten term papers, resumes, etc., Transcription of cassettes, Fax. N.D.G. TYPING 482-1512.

## 361 - ARTICLES FOR SALE

Vancouver for thanksgiving. One way ticket, female. Montreal - Vancouver, Oct. 7 evening. \$180 OBO. 289-8690, leave message.

"Mulroney - Just say no!" Make your voice heard with this message on a silk screened 50/50 Penman's T. Features B+W picture of Mulroney with message in red. Only \$11.95. Call Nita at 284-5683 to place your order.

One month old single futon, with double mattress + pillow. Urgent need to sell-leaving country. \$190 neg. Call 284-6398.

## MUSIC LESSONS SEMINAR SESSIONS WITH PROFESSIONALS

Guitar • Piano • Drums • Bass  
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Beginners Welcome!

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(Metro Peel)

## 370 RIDES

Cheap one-way ride eastbound for thanksgiving. Specific destination is Charlestown, but will take persons heading in that general direction. Leaving Oct. 7th A.M. Call Laura 848-1837.

## 363 TO GIVE AWAY

FREE INSTRUCTIONALS!! For more information come to the first meeting of the McGill Curling Club at 4:30 pm, Oct. 5, in union 310 or call: John Spence at 487-6873 or Brian Athaide at 848-0658.

## 370 LOST AND FOUND

LOST: a RED wallet with WHITE STRIPES, in the Arts Bldg. (RM 270). You can keep the money and wallet but PLEASE return all the cards. It's such a pain to have them all replaced. Call Isabelle Clément at 342-0198 or 739-3714 or 398-6784/6785 or drop the wallet at the McGill Daily Office - Union B-03. NO QUESTIONS ASKED.

Pencil Case FOUND. Sept. 30, Otto Mass. Name on it - S. Gratton. Call Henri - 259-5211.

LOST: Gold chain at Detour, Sept., 29th. Sentimental value, please return. Reward offered, call 284-4887.

FOUND: Bracelet Friday afternoon at the McGill Blood Drive. 932-4519 (after 7:30 pm)

## 374 - PERSONAL

Need information? Feeling lonely? Just want to chat? Then call McGill Nightline! We are students talking to students. 398-6246, 7 days a week, 6 p.m. to 3 a.m. Anonymous and confidential.

Sensitive, passionate male (22) seeks male for friendship or relationship. Box 443 Station A Montreal. H3C 2T1.

Need someone to talk to who will really listen? Phone McGill Nightline anytime between 6pm - 3 am anynight. 398-6246.

Sabina Bollelann(?) in air and Space Law call me about your father's Eurocheque, Susan 481-8870.

## PUBLIC OPINION POLL

Needed: Well-spoken bilingual people to conduct public opinion telephone polling surveys on a part-time basis. Absolutely no selling!

Evenings: 4-8 or 8 midnight. Location: Old Montreal. \$6.00 + plus per hour. Call Miss M. Latt for an interview

**842-0125.**

## 383 LESSONS OFFERED

Portuguese classes: Native speaker from Brazil. Graduate student in linguistics with teaching experience. Translations. Call Julia, tel: 933-1051 after 6:00 pm.

Learn the Fine Art of Etching from an experienced, professional etcher. Relaxed atmosphere. Individualized instruction in a well-equipped, private studio. Evelyn Dufor, 488-4036, 5726 Sherbrooke, N.D.G. Suite 218. Studio and etching equipment also available for rental.

## 385 - NOTICES

ANIMAL RIGHTS! A new group called META - McGill for the Ethical Treatment of Animals is looking for members. Call Steve at 272-5064.

Celebrate thanksgiving on Mount-Royal. Informal, eucamenical service led by St. Martha's in-the-Basement Sunday, Oct. 9th. Meet at 3521 University 10:30 a.m. Everyone Welcome! 398-4104.

Can you curl? Whether or not, come to the McGill Curling Clubs' first meeting at 4:30 pm Oct. 5 in Union 310 or call: Patrick Rioux at 933-3156 or Brian Athaide 848-0658.

Bible Study Thursday, October 6th, 4:30 Newman Center, 3484 Peel. 398-4104, Rev. Roberta Clare.

Ex-Rotary exchange students! Informal potluck dinner to meet others. All former exchangees welcome. Thursday Oct. 13th. 3641 Aylmer. More info? Call Liane 284-4457, Steff 286-0298.

## 387 VOLUNTEERS

Children's outing group needs volunteers for activities and outings on Fridays 4-6 pm. Walking distance from McGill. Contact McGill Volunteer Bureau 398-6819 or rm. 414 Union.

Bassist Wanted for up and coming band. We play many styles of music e.g. hard core, latin, rock. Call 489-1162.

## CURLING

Curling is the sport for the competitive sportsperson or for anyone who just wants to go out and have a good time. If you know how to curl or would like to learn, then call the McGill Curling Club - it's for YOU!

Free Instructionals will be offered Oct. 11, 12 & 14.

First Meeting - TODAY in Union 310 at 4:30 p.m., or call:

Patrick Rioux 933-3156  
Brian Athaide 848-0658  
John Spence 487-6873

## THE EXPERTS IN BUDGET TRAVEL

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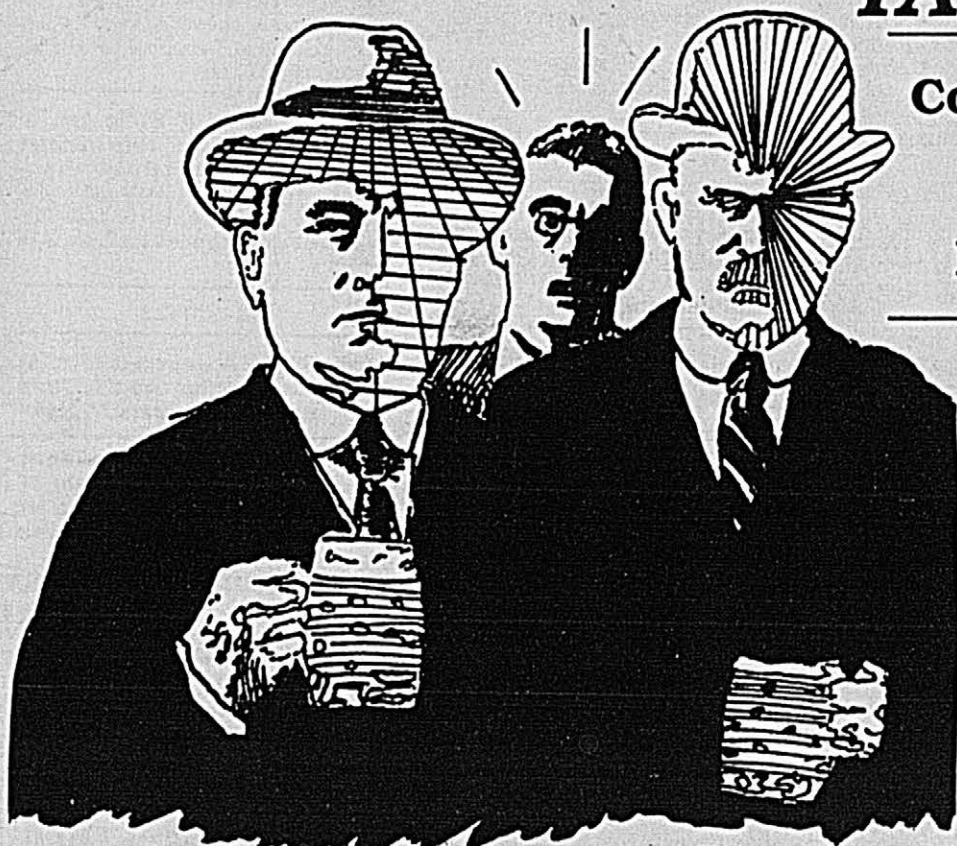
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**For the  
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PITCHER  
\$4.50**

From 4:00 p.m. to  
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**SPECIAL**

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Monday to Friday

### HAPPY HOUR

3 Bar Brands - \$5.25  
2 Zombie or Margarita - \$5.25  
Sangria 64oz. - \$6.50  
Pitcher - \$4.50  
Mon. to Fri. 4 to 7 pm.

## STANLEY II

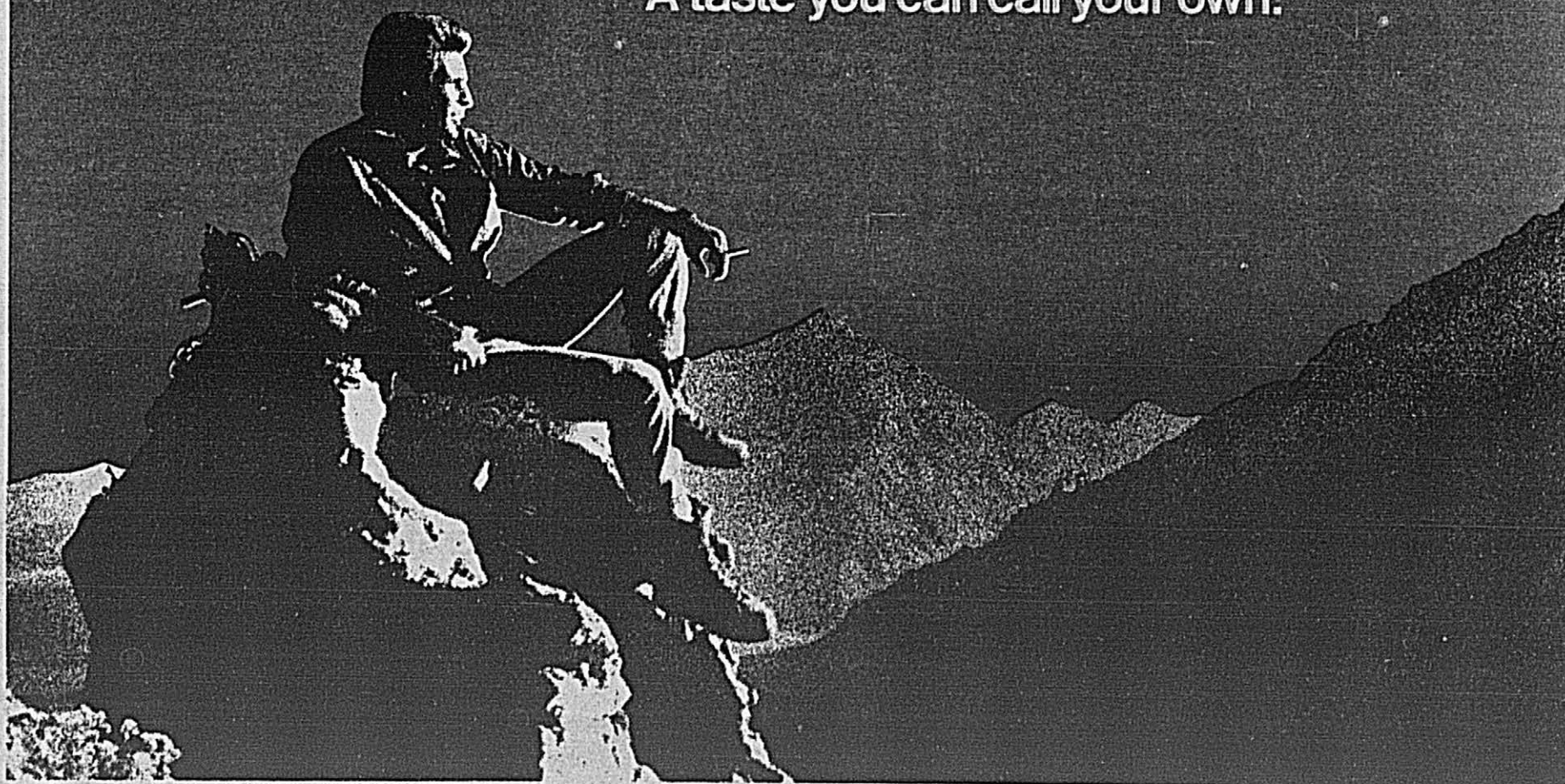
Sunday to Thursday  
No Minimum  
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# Player's

A taste you can call your own.



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